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FRASER'S TREE BOOK

DESCRIBING THE

Fruit Trees, Nuts

Fruiting Plants

Flowering Apples

Flowering Cherries

Flowering Peaches

Flowering Plum

and

Other Ornamental

Trees and Shrubs

Offered by

SAMUEL FRASER NURSERY, Inc.

GENESEO, NEW YORK

1927

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

A FEW OF THE GOOD THINGS YOU SHOULD PLANT

The New McIntosh Types of Apples.

Cortland—A late keeper.
Lobo—For fall and early winter.
Melba—for fall.
Early McIntosh—for summer.

The New Delicious Types of Apples.

Medina—For late keeping.
Delicious 1940—For fall use.
The Red Spy Apple.
The Red Rome Apple.

PEARS.

Cayuga—The new Seckel Seedling.
Bosc—The Thanksgiving Pear.

PLUM.

The Italian Prune. The fruit is large and sweet and we offer a No. 1 two year old tree for \$1.00.

RED RASPBERRIES.

The Redpath Strain of Latham. One of the finest plants we offer. \$5.00 for 50 mosaic free plants.
Geneva 1235 (new) highly recommended. Same price.

THE DWARF APPLE TREES.

They will grow in a pot and bear fruit.

THE FLOWERING APPLES.

THE FLOWERING CHERRIES.

THE FLOWERING PEACHES.

THE FLOWERING PLUM.

THE FILBERTS.

THE ENGLISH WALNUTS.

Mayette and Franquette.

THE BLACK WALNUTS.

Ohio, Stabler, Thomas.

HOW MUCH FRUIT SHOULD WE EAT?

The per capita consumption of fruit in America is about three times as great as it was 25 years ago, and yet the United States Department of Agriculture states that we eat less than an apple a day.

A English doctor, thoroughly interested in public health is convinced that a pound of apples a day (four average apples) is the minimum which should be eaten, and he and other doctors are urging the British to eat this amount.

He organized a boys' camp and gave them all the apples they wanted and found that their average consumption was four pounds (16 apples) per boy per day. He had to limit them to two pounds (8 apples) a day.

The possibility for increasing the sale of fruit depends mainly upon the producers. If they grow first class fruits of high quality varieties, those which when eaten "call for more" there will be no surplus.

This catalogue lists the best varieties, those most likely to bring success.

FOREWORD

The per capita consumption of food in America has been steadily declining for the past 30 years. The ability of the American farmer to produce food has enormously increased in the same time. This, in part, has led to the development of the present serious agricultural situation. There are too many farmers and the human stomach is not an automobile which may be run another trip and thus burn up an additional supply of fuel.

The reduction in per capita food consumption has not been uniform in all commodities. Tastes, like clothes, have changed. The consumption of some commodities has markedly increased. This is true of fresh fruits and vegetables, ice cream, salad oils and a number of the higher priced foods. Tastes have shifted in these commodities and the tendency is upward and upward, higher quality varieties sold at higher prices are the order of the day, for the cost of living has not declined, even though the foods eaten have changed. Consequently, American fruit growing, which has grown enormously in the present century is now undergoing violent readjustment and the fruit grower who first shifts onto the lines and varieties which are going to be in demand ten and twenty years hence is the one who will succeed.

Commercial growers and distributors desire to restrict the number of varieties to those which can be shipped and handled with a minimum of effort during the passage of the fruit through their hands, but even the most pronounced stand-patter must recognize the fact that if the variety offered does not of itself inspire "a call for more", that the end of their business is in sight. The grower who has not that which the public desire finds the fruit left on his hands or the price offered for it so low as to leave no profit, so that from this time on, not only must a variety produce a crop of sufficient size to justify its production, but it must be of such quality that it sells itself and stimulates demand.

Among apples, varieties which have long been standard either have or are being displaced. The same variety may go out in one locality and be retained in another. In one place and another, Ben Davis, Oldenburg, Wealthy, Baldwin and even Jonathan and other varieties of apples are being eliminated, while McIntosh, Delicious and their types are in increasing demand, but not all districts can produce these most popular varieties and the planter is urged to give this matter of variety most serious consideration.

We suggest careful perusal of the chapters on this subject in "American Fruits" by Samuel Fraser.

Plums, at present, are under a cloud because many of the varieties offered are not of sufficiently high quality to stimulate demand. The same problem confronts the peach industry.

Pear production has not progressed with anything like the rapidity one might expect. Fire blight in pears must be controlled by the introduction of varieties resistant to it. Many of the varieties grown, because of their ability to resist blight, do not tempt the palate.—Kieffer, Garber, LeConte and such will never survive in a market where the public has ample opportunity to discriminate, not only between varieties, but between fruits and other articles of food.

Mosaic has absolutely eliminated some once profitable varieties of raspberries in some places and E. H. (Chinese) Wilson places the raspberry as one of the ten leading bush plants in the world. The

only way to meet the problem of mosaic is to find varieties of merit immune to the trouble.

Grapes of much better quality and heavier yielders are being produced for our Eastern grape-growing regions and the greatest service the American amateur can give to America is to take hold of these new creations which come from time and time and test them, for once in so often a new variety peculiarly adapted to local conditions will be found, to the benefit of all.

We have tried to describe the varieties to the best of our knowledge believing that the recording of their weaknesses is fully as important as their merits.

FRUITING TREES AND PLANTS

APPLES

"I delighted and sat down under his shadow (the apple tree) and his fruit was sweet to my palate."

"Straw me with apples."

—Hebrew marginal reading, Song of Solomon, 2, 3-5.

The word "Straw" is used in the same sense as found in our word strawberry, which is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "Streow-berie" or as Lidgate wrote it in the fifteenth century, "Straeberry" and it referred to the strewn manner in which this plant places its runners, "strawed" them. For further details on strawberry, see "The Strawberry" by Samuel Fraser.

Our present translation renders it "Comfort me with apples" but the force of the word is "strew apples all around me just as they would lie when under the tree," "give me a lot of them;" and this was written long before we had a McIntosh apple or its descendants.

What would Solomon have said if he could have sat down under the shadow of a McIntosh apple tree and eaten the fruit thereof?

"Straw me with apples."

Straw me with McIntosh apples.

We are ready to furnish the necessary McIntosh apples for your comfort and you can "straw" them among your friends and we can furnish the trees that you may enjoy all the delights of Solomon and more and "sit down under the shadow of your own apple tree and delight therein and the fruit will be sweet to your palate."

STANDARD TREES—Yearling buds and two-year old grafts 3 to 5 feet tall, unless otherwise stated are 90c each; \$7.00 for 10; \$50.00 for 100. Thousand rate on application. 1 to 9 of a variety take single tree rates; 10 to 49 take 10 rate; 50 up take 100 rate.

MCINTOSH AND ITS SEEDLINGS

MCINTOSH—The highest priced apple on our markets. On account of its high quality, delightful aroma, attractive appearance, bright deep-red color, good size, delicious, tender flesh, it has rapidly become the leading commercial apple in the districts in which it can be grown. The crop may ripen unevenly. It is subject to scab, apt to drop when ripe and in many places, McIntosh and its seedlings are benefited by a pollinizer. It is adapted to New England, North Pennsylvania and Northward to Canada, Michigan, parts of Montana and British Columbia. South of these areas it lacks color.

The tree is a strong grower, some individuals having over 50 feet spread, vigorous, healthy, comes into bearing rather early, reliable cropper, an annual bearer in the hands of those who understand it, otherwise it becomes biennial at 15 to 20 years old; roundish to spreading in habit, usually the center should be left in and it should be encouraged to grow upright while young. Fruit medium to large, roundish to oblate; skin tender, thin, whitish yellow to green, covered with crimson in one type,

striped in another, and in a third type, it is bright red, almost purple; overspread with a lilac bloom; flesh white, sometimes veined with red, firm, crisp, very juicy, sprightly sub-acid, becoming mild when nearly ripe; very good to best for dessert and esteemed for baking and sauce. Season September to January and later. We recognize three strains, the striped, crimson which tends to have a longer stem, and the purple. We grow the latter in our orchard at Genesee. Trees originally selected in Vermont in 1906-7. We believe it to be superior to others and it is so recognized on the markets and commands a higher price.

Yearling trees, \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10; \$50.00 a 100.

Two year old trees 11/16" and up, \$1.25 each; \$9.00 for 10; \$60.00 for 100. 5/8", \$50.00 a 100.

McINTOSH APPLES—We can furnish boxes of McIntosh apples, 80 and 100 in a box. Prices on application. An excellent gift for Christmas, Birthdays, Weddings and other occasions.

EARLY McINTOSH—(Originator Agri. Exp. Sta., Geneva, N. Y.). A cross of Yellow Transparent and McIntosh, which ripens soon after or with Duchess. This apple is destined to take front rank in the regions to which it is adapted, and is an outstanding advance in the production of high quality early apples. It is one of the most attractive apples of its season and is a McIntosh in appearance and texture of flesh and Hedrick says, "fully equal to McIntosh in flavor."

The fruit has a handsome red color, size and shape about like McIntosh, is apt to drop, needs several pickings, or the placing of straw under the tree to catch the fruit. The tree is vigorous, hardy, healthy, productive, a regular and annual bearer, it may overload and need thinning. While young it is upright in growth and later becomes spreading, but we have no knowledge of a tree over 12 years of age.

For nearby market, home use and those desiring an excellent quality early apple we recommend Early McIntosh. Season, August. Yearling trees 3 ft. and up, \$1.25 each, 10 for \$10.00; 2 ft. to 3 ft. at \$7.50 for 10; 2 year No. 1. at \$1.50 each; 10 for \$12.50. Hundred rates on application.

CORTLAND—(Originator Agri. Exp. Sta., Geneva, N. Y.). A cross of Ben Davis and McIntosh which ripens after McIntosh and is in season, when held in cold storage, from February on. The fruit does not drop like McIntosh, it will hang late and may hang until mellow and past its best for storage. It is apt to scab. We have been watching this variety with considerable interest and feel quite hopeful about its future in districts to which it is adapted. It does not seem adapted to New Jersey and southward.

The fruit of Cortland is often somewhat flatter than McIntosh, is larger, more uniform in size, has more color, the red is striped or splashed on somewhat Ben Davis fashion but the fruit is often higher colored than McIntosh. The flesh is firmer but just as juicy as McIntosh and in flavor resembles it, but has less bouquet and aroma. Little is known about the tree, the original is gone, but young trees grow somewhat like McIntosh, except that they are more willowy and there is apt to be more blind wood, which may in time necessitate some remedial action. It is an early and annual bearer, setting some fruit on terminals. Season, February on.

This apple was awarded the Wilder Medal by the American Pomological Society and is highly regarded as a great acquisition.

Yearling trees, \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10, \$60.00 a 100. Thousand rates on application.

Two year old trees, \$1.25 each; \$9.00 for 10, \$70.00 a 100.

LOBO—(Originator Central Exp. Farms, Ottawa, Canada). A seedling of McIntosh which it resembles. The fruit is larger in size, of an attractive red color fully equal to McIntosh, hangs to the tree better than McIntosh and is more productive. It is a firm, crisp, juicy apple, very good in quality and in the minds of many fully equal to McIntosh, and in New Jersey and southward it is more promising than McIntosh, and is well worthy of trial in the McIntosh area. The tree resembles McIntosh in shape, vigor and productiveness. The fruit ripens between Wealthy and McIntosh and holds quite well in storage. Season, September to February in cold storage. This apple was awarded the Wilder Medal by the American Pomological Society.

Single trees, \$1.50 each; \$10.00 for 10.

MELBA—(Originator Central Exp. Farms, Ottawa, Canada). A seedling of McIntosh. The fruit is red-striped, somewhat resembling Duchess in this, of good size, resembling McIntosh in aroma, flesh and flavor but not in shape. It is of high quality for an early apple and is particularly desirable for home use, local and roadside markets. It is somewhat tender for distant shipment. It ripens with or a little earlier than Duchess. The tree is a strong grower, upright, spreading, vigorous,

productive, comes into bearing early. Is doing well in Canada and New Jersey. Season in New York, August.

Yearling trees, \$1.50 each; \$10.00 for 10.

MILTON—(Originator Agri. Exp. Sta., Geneva, N. Y.). Is a sister of Early McIntosh, which ripens with Wealthy and Gravenstein or between Early McIntosh and McIntosh. Hedrick says, "The fruit has a very attractive pinkish red skin with a heavy bloom. The flesh is white, tender, crisp, juicy with McIntosh flavor and aroma." The tree is vigorous but not as large as Early McIntosh. Season, Early September.

Yearling trees, \$1.50 each. (Limited supply).

MACOUN—A cross of Lawver and McIntosh. (Originator Agri. Exp. Station, Geneva, N. Y.). This variety is in season after Cortland is past. It is the latest keeping of the lot. The fruit has a solid dark-red skin with a heavy bloom resembling McIntosh in shape. The flesh is white, richly flavored, aromatic, resembling McIntosh in color, texture, flavor and aroma. The original tree was not a strong grower but those propagated from it do not show this fault. The trees are regular and heavy bearers and this apple promises to be of exceptional merit extending the McIntosh season into midsummer when held in cold storage. Season, February on.

Yearlings, \$1.50 each. (Limited supply).

DELICIOUS AND ITS SEEDLINGS

DELICIOUS—Is perhaps in demand in more markets than is McIntosh and is the second highest priced apple in America. Its use is for dessert. As a box apple it is highly appreciated in many western districts and it thrives in Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey and southward and westward, doing well over a relatively large area. When grown north of its proper limits the tree is apt to be a shy bearer and the fruit small in size. In some northern districts it is very subject to water core. The fruit of this variety is never at its best unless it has good size and is well finished.

The fruit is medium to large in size, roundish conic to oblong conic and ribbed often with protruberances or crowns around the calyx; the skin is very thick, tough, smooth, light yellow, usually almost entirely covered with red and carmine; the flesh is yellowish, firm, a little coarse, tender, juicy, pleasantly sub-acid and good to very good. The tree is hardy, large, vigorous, spreading and productive under suitable conditions. Owing to the large size of the fruit a tree does not need to appear loaded in order to have an ample crop. Season, December to February.

SEEDLINGS OF DELICIOUS—Owing to the lack of size and color in Delicious as grown in New York, the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. undertook to develop types suitable for New York and similar locations. We offer two of these seedlings—Medina and Delicious 1940, both being crosses of Deacon Jones and Delicious.

MEDINA—The fruit closely resembles a Delicious, except that it is larger and better colored and is considered more attractive because of to the golden yellow ground color the fruits develop. The shape of the calyx end resembles Delicious even to the five distinct crowns. The variety ripens a month later and keeps longer than Delicious and will extend the season of that variety. It has proven desirable for baking as well as dessert. The tree is very vigorous, open, upright, spreading and the crop is borne through the tree. So far it has proven an early and regular bearer, and no serious troubles have become apparent. Season, December to March and later in cold storage.

Yearling trees, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 for 10.

Two year old trees, 1.50 each; \$12.50 for 10.

Hundred rates on application.

DELICIOUS 1940—Is a sister to Medina. The fruits on the original tree show some variation in shape, some being less distinctly ribbed, the five crowns being less developed and the apple somewhat shorter than Delicious, but they are uniform in size, larger than Delicious, and are uniformly covered with a dull red. The fruit is about in season with Delicious and keeps longer. The flavor is mild and of the same rich delicious character of Delicious. The original tree is a strong vigorous grower, an annual bearer, productive, somewhat open and does not show any marked weakness. Season, December to February.

Yearling trees, \$1.00 each; \$8.50 for 10. Two year old trees, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 for 10.

BALDWIN—Is the leading winter apple in Northeastern commercial orchards. It can be well grown in New England, New York, Michigan, parts of Southern Ontario and Ohio, but its popularity is on the wane. The greenish or yellowish skinned apple, overcast with red, with its yellowish flesh is well known. The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright spreading grower, apt to become too dense. The fruit is adapted for general market, dessert and culinary use. It is an excellent apple for pies. Season, November to May or later in storage. We offer trees propagated from two highly colored individuals which have reproduced this character.

COLLAMER—A Red Twenty Ounce. Many prefer this late fall and early winter apple for baking and apple sauce. It is large and more highly colored than Twenty Ounce. We offer trees budded on dwarf stock, grown especially for home use.

COX ORANGE PIPPIN—Until displaced in 1923 by McIntosh this was the English standard of excellence in apples. It is a medium-sized apple with reddish skin, yellowish flesh, decidedly aromatic, sub-acid flavor and of excellent quality. Season, October to January. We offer it on dwarf stock only, both Doucin and Paradise.

FAMEUSE—This handsome dessert apple is adapted to Northern fruit districts from Quebec to New England and westward to Michigan. It usually sells for good prices. In the past it was propagated from seedlings, hence there is much variation among trees. We offer trees budded from a dark-red fully colored strain.

JONATHAN—This brilliant red apple, of excellent quality and high flavor is suitable for dessert and culinary use. It is desirable for fancy trade around Christmas. Jonathan spot is one of the problems. It is grown extensively in Washington and other Western States also in the Central States and from New York southward. It needs rich soil and extra care in order to secure size. The fruit is pale bright yellow, overlain with red to purplish red with whitish or somewhat yellowish flesh, tender, sprightly sub-acid flavor, very good to best. The tree is a reliable cropper, sometimes annual, usually biennial, comes into bearing early; medium size, somewhat drooping, rather dense. Season, November to February.

GRIMES GOLDEN—A golden-yellow attractive apple, excellent for dessert and culinary use, not a good keeper, apt to scald in storage, must be sold before winter and is grown from Pennsylvania southward. It is meeting increased difficulty in marketing owing to the preference for a red apple. The tree is short lived, subject to collar rot. A good pollinizer. Season, November to January.

NEWTOWN, Albemarle Pippin—This standard late green apple is well adapted to parts of Virginia, the Hudson Valley of New York, Hood River, Oregon and parts of California. The tree is tardy in coming into bearing. Needs a rich soil. Is suitable for dessert and general use, for home and export. Season, October to May. We have selected buds from two of the best trees we could find.

NORTHERN SPY—This excellent apple possesses size, beauty, flavor and high quality and usually sells above average prices. It is well adapted to general, local and fancy trade and for dessert, baking and general cooking. It is valuable in all fields, an important item to consider when planting a variety. The fruit is large, with a thin tender skin, clear pale yellow in color, splashed with carmine; the flesh is yellowish, firm, very tender, crisp, very juicy, sprightly sub-acid; very good to best. It must be handled with great care. The tree grows very large, hardy, strong, vigorous, upright with a tendency for branches to droop, is apt to make too many limbs and needs judicious training. Takes seven to ten years to come into bearing and may need a pollinizer, but the trees come into bloom late and usually escape late spring frosts, but sometimes get caught by frost in fall. Season, November to March.

RED SPY—Is a typical Spy except in color of skin. When well grown the color is a solid bright red without either stripes or splashes. The trees from which these buds are secured have proven more regular in bearing than regular Spy trees among them, being practically annual. Red Spy is still one of the finest apples grown in New York and adjacent territory. The trees are long lived, hardy and productive and practically perfect orchard plants and with the introduction of this red strain and its beautiful fruits the area in Spy might well be extended. We advise planting where conditions are favorable for Spy. We have an excellent block of yearling trees to offer. Yearlings, \$1.00 each; \$8.50 for 10; \$70.00 for 100.

OLDENBURG—A culinary apple which is profitably grown in some sections but is much over planted in others. The fruit is medium size, pale greenish yellow, striped with red or crimson, flesh yellowish, rather firm, too tart for dessert. Tree hardy, moderate to slow grower, of medium size, comes into bearing early. Has been much used as a filler. Season, July to September.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—When possessing size it is the highest priced green cooking apple on certain leading Eastern markets. It is excellent for pies, baking, salad, and dessert. Trees come into bearing at very early age and bear a heavy and light crop alternately when well grown.

Fruit large to very large with a tough, smooth, waxy, grass-green to somewhat yellowish and sometimes blushed skin; flesh yellowish, firm, fine grained, crisp, tender, juicy, rich, sprightly sub-acid, very good in quality. The tree is large, strong, vigorous, wide spreading, somewhat drooping, rather dense and needs careful pruning and plenty of room, is well adapted to well drained heavy loam soils. Needs a pollinizer. Season, October to March.

ROME BEAUTY—A leading winter baking apple, which must have size to be profitable. Grows well in the Northwest and in the East in the area south of the Baldwin area and is grown in the Baldwin area on light soils. In Ohio and New Jersey it does better on sandy and gravelly soils than on heavy clays. The tree comes into bearing early and is nearly annual in bearing. Fruit must be thinned to secure size. Subject to scab and powdery mildew. Tends to come into bloom late and so escapes frost, but needs warm weather while in bloom in order to set fruit.

The fruit is medium to very large, roundish to roundish conic, hangs well to the tree; skin thick, tough, smooth, yellow or greenish, more or less mottled and striped with bright red; flesh firm, a little coarse, yellowish-white, crisp, juicy, mild sub-acid, good but not of highest quality. Like Greening is apt to scald and needs wrapping in oil wraps for late keeping. The tree is upright, becoming roundish and may be spreading and drooping and of medium size. Needs annual pruning of the small limbs. Its size permits its use as a filler. Season November to May.

RED ROME—Like Rome except that the fruits are solid red in color when full grown. The fruit is decidedly more attractive in appearance and we believe that once it has been fruited that it will rapidly supercede the other type. We have a nice lot of trees to offer. Yearlings \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10; \$60.00 for 100.

SPITZENBURG (Esopus)—The standard of excellence for apples of the Baldwin class. It is a choice dessert apple, valuable for canning and culinary use. The tree needs a fertile soil well supplied with humus and moisture. It is not sufficiently productive for commercial use but is desirable for home use. On Dwarf stock only. Season, November to May.

STAYMAN—A very good dessert and general purpose apple suitable for Southern New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Southern Pennsylvania and Virginia and other states adjacent to this area, undesirable north of this area except in hot seasons. The fruit is medium to large, with a rather thick, tough, green to yellowish skin covered with rather dull red and carmine; flesh yellowish tinge, firm, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid, good to very good. The tree is vigorous, spreading, somewhat open, needs ample space and a pollinizer for which Grimes and Jonathan seem suitable. Season November to February.

TOMPKINS KING—This large handsome red dessert apple has excellent quality but is not sufficiently remunerative to warrant commercial planting. The tree is subject to collar rot. May be planted for home use. Season October to January.

WAGENER—This excellent dessert apple is sometimes grown for local market in New England and westward to Michigan. It is not in demand on leading markets since it is apt to scald. The tree is naturally small and it makes an excellent dwarf tree. Useful as a pollinizer. Season October to February.

WEALTHY—An excellent, hardy, fall and early winter red apple; very good for dessert and general use. Needs very careful harvesting and handling. The tree is a small grower, early bearer, apt to overbear, needs a lot of thinning and at its northern limits a pollinizer. In other places it is a valuable pollinizer. It succeeds over a wide area. Has been much used as a filler. Does very well as a dwarf tree and on Paradise stock may be held at four to five feet tall and bear abundantly, making a wonderful sight in a small garden. The tree benefits by constant heading in, once it has come into good bearing. The fruit ripens over a month, (just what a family needs), is apt to drop, hence needs two or three pickings.

The fruit has a thin skin, greenish or pale yellow, splashed with red which becomes brilliant; flesh whitish, sometimes tinged with red, crisp, very juicy, sub-acid, good to very good. The tree is dwarfish to medium size, upright spreading or roundish and may be drooping; grows rapidly while young, later is a slow grower and needs heavy and regular pruning. Season September to January.

WESTCHESTER—Originated by Geneva, (N. Y.) Agr. Experiment Station. An excellent home use winter apple of Newtown type. We are so impressed with the flavor of this apple and its value for home use that we have propagated it on dwarf stock. The skin is green in color with a red blush. Size medium. A regular bearer.

WINESAP—One of the most popular apples in America. Is grown from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, westward to the Pacific Coast. Does best on light, deep, rich soils. A good storage apple. Excellent shipper.

The fruit has a medium, tough, smooth, glossy, bright deep red to purplish red skin with yellowish flesh, very firm, somewhat coarse, juicy, sprightly sub-acid and good to very good quality. The tree is of medium size, vigorous, roundish, spreading, somewhat open, comes into bearing early and is a fairly regular cropper. Season January to June.

WINTER BANANA—A dessert apple, too mild for culinary use. Fruit large, roundish conic to flat, skin smooth, tough, waxy, pale yellow with pinkish-red blush; flesh whitish, moderately firm, crisp, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, good to very good. Tree medium size, vigorous, rather flat, an early and regular bearer. Season November to March.

YORK IMPERIAL—A leading commercial apple in the middle Atlantic States and westward to Missouri and Kansas. Increasing in favor on home and foreign markets in spite of the fact that it is apt to scald in storage if held too long. Does best on rather heavy soils and limestone soils in the Piedmont plateau.

Fruit medium to large, usually lopsided, grows smaller as trees mature; skin tough, smooth, green or yellow with pink or light red overcast; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, moderately tender, moderately juicy, sprightly sub-acid becoming mildly sub-acid, good to very good. The tree is a thrifty upright spreading, vigorous grower and bears annual to biennial crops. Season December to February.

DWARF APPLE TREES

Those having limited space should plant trees on Paradise stock, 5 to 15 feet apart depending on variety and conditions or these may be grown indoors in a tub. Trees on Doucin stock may be planted 15 to 30 feet apart. Select only the highest quality varieties, those unobtainable except at high prices on the market as Early McIntosh, McIntosh, Delicious, Medina, Delicious 1940, Spitzenburg, Grimes Golden, Primate, Cox Orange Pippin, Cortland, Westchester, Fameuse and Northern Spy. Wealthy and Wagener are desirable because they make such attractive small trees when on dwarf roots. For those desiring them we offer other varieties as listed below.

Two year old and No. 1 yearlings \$1.50 each; \$12.50 for 10 of one kind. We have three and four year old trees of certain varieties which have been once transplanted which we offer at \$2.50 and \$3.00 each according to size. Varieties available include:

On Doucin Stock—Early McIntosh, McIntosh, Delicious, Medina, Delicious 1940, Rome, Cortland, Spy, Spitzenburg, Grimes Golden, King, Collamer, Cox Orange Pippin, Wealthy, Primate, Baldwin, Stayman, Rhode Island Greening, Fameuse, Newtown, Westchester, Yellow Transparent.

On Paradise Stock (Very dwarf and suitable for growing in tubs or pots)—McIntosh, Cortland, Fameuse, Spitzenburg, Primate, Cox Orange Pippin, Collamer Twenty Ounce, Wealthy.

FANCY APPLES TO EAT

Samuel Fraser grows apples in his orchard at Geneseo, N. Y. They are packed ready for express shipment in boxes. Shipments have been made as far as California with success. Price depends on variety and size of box and fruit. The sizes of the boxes vary with the number of apples. We offer McIntosh, Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Tompkins King, Baldwin and Wealthy in season. Prices on application.

CRAB APPLES

HYSLOP is noted for the beautiful coloring of its fruits and its hardiness. The fruit is brilliant dark-red to purplish, overspread with bloom; the flesh yellow, very firm, juicy, later becoming dry and mealy, sub-acid. The tree is vigorous, upright spreading, open, very hardy, reliable cropper. Season September to October.

MARTHA is one of the best of its class. The fruit is bright red to purplish; flesh yellowish, firm, somewhat coarse, juicy, sub-acid, good to very good. The tree is hardy, medium size, spreading, open, inclined to droop, early bearer, regular cropper. Season September to November.

TRANSCENDENT is one of the most popular in the East. The fruit is medium to large. Skin bright yellow with a red cheek covered with bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, good for culinary use. The tree is large, very spreading, hardy, generally an annual bearer. Season late August to September.

Prices same as apples.

PEARS

A pear prefers an uniformly equable climate and this is particularly true in regard to its roots. The climate of the soil is of prime importance. A soil in which an uniform temperature is maintained by the percolation of water and in which there is relatively slight variation is ideal. This is why heavy loams and clayey soils are often called pear soils. Don't neglect this when selecting a spot for pears. Many pears need a pollinizer, that is, more than one variety should be planted in the block and then bees should be available to transfer the pollen, also the pollen must be capable of fertilizing the variety or it is worthless. For more details see the chapter on Pears in "American Fruits" by Samuel Fraser.

We offer the following list in yearling or two-year-old pears, on standard and dwarf roots at \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; \$80.00 for 100: Angouleme, Anjou, Bartlett, Bosc and Cayuga (10c extra), Clapp Favorite, Seckel.

BEARING SIZE TREES—We offer trees 6 feet to 8 feet tall depending on variety which have been fruiting of the following high quality varieties—Anjou, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Howell, Seckel, Worden Seckel, Bartlett-Seckel, Manning's Elizabeth. Prices \$10.00 to \$15.00 each. We have a few Bosc Pear trees 8 to 10 feet tall which have not been recently transplanted which we offer at \$15.00 each.

BARTLETT—This is the leading commercial pear in America. It is excellent for canning or eating out of hand. The fruit is large; skin smooth, clear yellow with a blush on the sunny side; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, very good. Tree is a thrifty grower, upright, needs a pollinizer in many places. Season end of August to end of September. In cold storage to November.

BUERRE d'ANJOU, ANJOU—A very good and high quality pear. Tree hardy, upright, large, strong grower, not apt to overload, slow in coming into bearing. Season November to February in cold storage.

BUERRE BOSCH, BOSCH—Thanksgiving Pear. An excellent commercial and home use pear. Fruit large with a characteristic tapering neck; flesh yellowish-white, melting, delicious, very juicy and very good to best in quality. Tree not apt to overload, regular bearer. Season November and later in cold storage. Our trees are budded from individuals selected as most desirable by some of the best Bosc pear growers in New York.

CAYUGA (New) (Originator—Agric. Exp. Station, Geneva, N. Y.) A seedling of Seckel which the fruit resembles in shape, but has the size of Bartlett and resembles Clairgeau in color. Of better quality than any other standard pear except Seckel. So far this variety has not shown fire blight and time will tell whether or not it is resistant to this disease.

The flesh is firm, fine in texture, with the rich flavor of Seckel. The trees are vigorous, healthy and productive.

CLAPP FAVORITE—This large pear ripens ahead of Bartlett. It is of very good quality, but must be harvested before ripe otherwise the fruits will be found to be decayed at the core. Tree strong grower, subject to fire blight.

DUCHESS d'ANGOULEME, DUCHESS—Is not making headway commercially. Usually grown as a dwarf.

SECKEL—The standard of excellence. Fruit small with whitish, juicy, rich, spicy flesh. Tree hardy, one of the healthiest of all. Season end of August to October.

QUINCE

For jelly or baking the quince is well worth while. We grow one type **ORANGE** and offer yearling and two year old trees, budded from fruiting trees, at \$1.25 each; \$8.50 for 10. Hundred rates on application.

CHERRIES

CHERRY TREES are ideal for planting around the home. The Children enjoy them so much. The tree is so beautiful when in bloom and when loaded with fruit, that it is worthy of a place as an ornament. It is not wise to plant single trees of sweet cherries unless it is known that they can pollinate themselves. In the East, Black Tartarian seems to be a good pollinizer for Napoleon, Schmidt Bigarreau and Lambert. In the orchard about 60 feet or two rows of trees is usually the maximum trees should be from a pollinizer, which permits blocks four rows wide. For our Eastern conditions, Sweet Cherries should be grown on Mazzard roots, that is, our wild black sweet cherry. Many are propagated on Mahaleb roots and in the main these die when the trees are about 10 or 12 years old or earlier.

Sweet cherries may be planted 30 feet apart, sour cherries like Montmorency 20 to 25 feet, while Morello may have ample space at 18 to 20 feet. Some advise closer planting with Morello as a filler and its removal in 10 or 12 years. Severe heading back is quite profitable with many cherries. There are many details regarding growing cherries you may desire to know which can be secured by a perusal of the chapter on cherries in "American Fruits."

SWEET CHERRIES

We offer the following varieties, one year old and two year old trees, on Mazzard roots.

Two years old 11/16 in. and up \$1.25 each; \$10 for 10; \$85 a 100.
One year old 4 ft. to 5 ft. 1.00 each; 9 for 10; 70 a 100.

BING—Takes high rank in the West. Fruit very large, dark red, almost black, very good quality, good shipper. Mid season or later. Tree large, vigorous, productive.

BLACK TARTARIAN—An excellent early black cherry for home use and nearby markets, and of great value as a pollinizer. Fruit medium size, dark-red flesh, juicy, very good quality. Tree fruitful, healthy, robust, long-lived.

GOVERNOR WOOD—An early yellow cherry for home use and nearby markets. Fruit yellow with red blush, soft, not a good shipper, apt to crack, subject to brown rot. Tree fastidious as to soil, somewhat tender to cold otherwise vigorous and bears early.

LAMBERT—One of the best and most regular in bearing. Fruit mid-season, dark red, meaty, juicy, very good flavor, good size. Tree vigorous, hardy, healthy. We value this variety highly. It must not be harvested too soon.

NAPOLÉON, ROYAL ANN—The leading white sweet cherry for home use and canning. Fruit midseason, pale-yellow with red cheek, large, handsome, high quality, firm flesh. Tree bears early, hardy, healthy, upright grower. Fruit apt to crack in wet weather.

SCHMIDT—A leading commercial, large, dark red, almost black cherry with crisp, firm, juicy flesh of excellent flavor. Free from brown rot and excellent for market. Tree vigorous, healthy, productive but with us has been somewhat tardy in coming into good bearing.

WINDSOR—One of the most profitable sweet cherries for home and market use. Fruit large, black red, very good quality, midseason to late, ships well, not subject to brown rot. Tree one of the hardiest and least fastidious in soil requirements, upright grower.

YELLOW SPANISH—Resembles Napoleon somewhat but the fruit is less pointed, and often not quite so large, but is of excellent quality. Reported subject to brown rot, but not so with us. Tree vigorous, one of the largest, bears early and abundantly, fruit not in clusters. For home and commercial use.

There are many more varieties of cherries, some of them of decided merit for home use. We have described 48 varieties in "American Fruits" and we will be glad to try to secure any you need.

SOOR CHERRIES

For home use the three varieties Early Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello will assure a continuous supply for fully 8 weeks. Chase may be used instead of English Morello and will extend the season. One year old trees (except Chase) \$1.00 each; \$8.50 for 10; \$60 a 100. Chase \$1.25 each; 10 for \$10.00; \$85.00 a 100.

EARLY RICHMOND is the leading early commercial sour cherry, and thrives over a large area of the United States. The fruit is of fair quality, medium size and does not ship well.

MONTMORENCY—The most popular cherry in America, used largely for canning and cold pack. The fruit is medium to large in size, light to dark red in color with yellow flesh and ships well. The tree is vigorous, healthy and productive.

ENGLISH MORELLO—The standard late sour cherry for home use, market, canning and cold pack. Fruit dark red to black with red flesh, hangs well, good shipper. Tree is small, round headed, drooping, needs to be closely planted to secure tonnage per acre.

CHASE—A late black sour cherry of Morello type. Fruit larger than Morello with a shorter stem, milder flavor and somewhat later in ripening. Hedrick states "Chase is better in every way than English Morello and should be planted in the place of the older variety." Tree is larger, more healthy and more spreading than English Morello.

PLUMS

The Plums that can be grown in America show remarkable variability. We have several types. The most important are the Plums which were brought from Europe which are grown in favored locations in the Eastern States as near the Great Lakes, also in the Pacific Coast States. All the Prunes and Damsons are of European origin. Another group came from Asia as the Japanese Plums, more or less common in the Southern States and variable in hardiness, and then we have our Native Plums which are of increasing importance in the Missouri-Mississippi region and in Canada. They are the hardiest. Most varieties of plums are benefitted by cross-pollination and some are sterile to their own pollen.

Two year old trees No. 1 \$1.25 each; \$10 for 10; \$85 for 100.

One year old trees 4 to 5 feet \$1 each; \$9 for 10.

AMONG EUROPEAN PLUMS WE OFFER:

ARCHDUKE—Late, a dark blue large plum with yellow flesh of good quality. Good shipper.

BRADSHAW—Late, ripens with Elberta peach. A large reddish-blue plum, dull yellow flesh, good quality, hardy, very productive. Excellent when canned.

FELLENBURG, ITALIAN PRUNE, YORK STATE PRUNE. Late, one of the best of the prunes, excellent shipper, excellent when cooked or canned. Fruit large, flesh greenish yellow, very good to best quality. We have an extra nice lot of trees budded from a fine bearing block.

FRENCH DAMSON—The largest of the Damsons. An excellent variety, ripens soon after Shropshire Damson.

GERMAN PRUNE—Hardy, healthy, vigorous, productive but the fruit is not as large as Fellenburg. Good to very good quality.

GOLDEN DROP, COES' GOLDEN DROP—The largest, handsomest and best of the yellow plums, requires a longer season than is available in Western New York in order to mature. Excellent for all purposes—dessert, cooking, canning, preserving, prune making.

HAND—One of the largest of the Reine Claude plums, of excellent flavor. For home use only.

IMPERIAL GAGE—One of the largest of the Gage plums, when grown on suitable soils. Likes sandy soils, on which it is of very good quality.

LOMBARD—A hardy plum grown largely for canning of but average quality.

REINE CLAUDE—A golden-yellow plum when ripe with juicy, firm, sweet, very good flavored flesh. Midseason. Hardy, productive. Regarded highly for canning and preserving.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—One of the best of the Damsons.

TENNANT—Midseason, reddish-purple large plum, with golden yellow flesh, good quality.

WASHINGTON—Midseason, yellow large plum with juicy, tender, sweet flesh, good to very good quality.

YELLOW EGG—A medium to large yellow plum of average sweetness.

For home use in the East, we are propagating in a small way the better quality plums as Imperial Epineuse, Sannois, and hope to add others.

IMPERIAL EPINEUSE is unsurpassed in quality by any other reddish-purple plum of the prune type. The fruit is large, its season late and the tree is large, vigorous and fairly productive.

SANNOIS is another very late reddish-purple French prune of excellent quality, medium size and of sweet and delicious flavor.

We advise the trial of these. Single trees \$1.25 each; \$11 for 10.

BEARING SIZE PLUMS—We offer transplanted trees, which have borne fruit of Reine Claude, Shropshire Damson, Italian Prune. Trees 6 ft. and up \$2 and \$3 each according to size.

Among **JAPANESE PLUMS** we offer—**ABUNDANCE**, **BURBANK** and **RED JUNE**.

PEACHES

The commercial production of peaches in Eastern America is built on one variety, **ELBERTA**. For nearly 40 years this peach has proven itself the one reliable money-maker, and as yet we see nothing to supplant it, that is why we grow it. Other peaches are grown to extend the season—**J. H. HALE** grows larger, it needs a pollinizer and bees or other insects to transfer the pollen and it is subject to collar-rot. **BELLE OF GEORGIA** is an excellent white peach to precede Elberta for home use and local market. **HILEY**, another white, ripens before Belle of Georgia. **ROCHESTER**, an early yellow peach of Crawford type, needs constant dusting to prevent brown rot, and thinning to secure size. We can secure other varieties for those wishing us to do so, and describe 66 leading varieties in "American Fruits." For home use planting we suggest **Arp**, **Connet**, **Champion** (the finest-flavored peach there is), **Belle of Georgia**, **Early Crawford** and **Late Crawford**, where they are reasonably sure, or **Kalamazoo** instead and for those desiring a later peach **Salwey** and **Wilma**.

Yearling trees 9/16 in. caliper, 75c each; \$6.00 for 10; \$50.00 for 100; 7/16 to 1/2 in. \$40.00 for 100.

APRICOT

We offer **MONTGAMET** and **MOORPARK**. \$1.00 each; \$8.50 for 10.

NECTARINES

The Nectarine is a smooth skinned peach. It has no fuzz and the flesh is usually sweeter and richer than that of a peach.

We have this year budded and will shortly have available the new variety. **Hunter** (Originator Agric. Exp. Station, Geneva, N. Y.) The fruits are large, handsomely colored and very good in quality, midseason. The tree is hardy, vigorous, healthy, productive. \$1.25 each.

GRAPES FOR EASTERN AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Every fruit garden needs a few grapes. Of the thousands of varieties you will find 83 described in "American Fruits" by Samuel Fraser. The growing of grape plants has become highly specialized. We will be glad to secure any variety you wish. We are growing the following commercial and home use varieties, all of good quality.

Large plants, 2-year old, 60c each; \$5.00 for 10. Bearing Size plants \$1.00 each. Hundred lots on application.

RED OR AMBER GRAPES. **AGAWAM** bears large berries and ripens soon after Concord. **BRIGHTON** is of high quality and is earlier than Concord. **CATAWBA** is the late red grape and is of excellent quality. **DELAWARE** is a rich and delicately flavored small grape of excellent quality. **GAERTNER** is one of the Roger's hybrids and ripens with Concord. **LUCILLE** is included for those needing an extra hardy grape, it has a strong foxy taste and odor. **SALEM** is another Roger's hybrid of excellent quality.

WHITE OR GREEN GRAPES—Among these **DIAMOND** is the leading Green Grape. It is early and hardy and excellent for home use. **WINCHELL** or **GREEN MOUNTAIN**, the standard extra-early green grape and of very good quality. **NIAGARA**, the standard late green grape, ripens with Concord.

BLACK GRAPES—CONCORD, the leading native grape, an excellent shipper and good for grape juice. **MOORE EARLY** ripens two weeks ahead of Concord and needs rich soils and good tillage. **WORDEN** ripens between Moore Early and Concord, hardy, productive but the berries do not ship well.

CONCERNING SMALL FRUITS

The small fruits find a place in every garden. Tell us where you live and we will tell you the kind to grow.

CURRENTS

Current juice or the currents themselves may be cooked with other fruits to bring out the flavor. Try cooking currents and raspberries, current jelly and baked quinces, current juice in apple jelly, and you will never want to be without currents, provided you live in a district in which their culture is permitted.

Plants two-year-old No. 1 60c each; \$5.00 or 10. Hundred lots on application.

Among **RED CURRENTS** we offer Diploma, Fay, Perfection and Wilder. Of the **WHITE CURRENTS**, White Imperial and White Grape. **BLACK CURRENTS** are at present under a ban. Currents can be sent only where quarantine regulations permit.

BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

Blackberries and Dewberries are in cultivation over 75 years. Their chief defects are lack of hardiness, winter injury and rust. Their natural habitat is in the protection of a woods. The closer natural conditions can be met the better. Every variety grown has a defect. The Blackberry plant grows erect. The Dewberry trails on the ground and may be tied to a wire or stake. Plant two varieties near together to pollinize if you want fruit.

Price \$1.00 for 10; \$2.00 for 25; \$6.50 for 100.

ANCIENT BRITON—Fruit very good quality, midseason. Canes hardy, productive.

BLOWERS—Has large berries of excellent flavor. Canes strong upright growers, moderately hardy, productive. Midseason.

ELDORADO—Berries medium to large, excellent flavor. Canes very hardy. Shy bearer in some places.

MERSERAU—Fruit very sweet, little core, late or midseason; Canes strong, upright, resistant to rust. Sometimes shows winter injury in New York.

SNYDER—Berry medium size, firm, sweet, juicy, good. Extremely hardy even in Canada. Subject to anthracnose. If blackberries fail, try this one.

Those desiring other varieties, please write, we may be able to help you get them.

DEWBERRIES

LUCRETIA—Earlier and larger than a blackberry, fruit large black, quality the best. Canes need winter protection in New York.

MCDONALD—Early, berries large, good quality. Canes vigorous, creeping first year, later more erect. Needs Mayes (Austin) as a pollinizer.

GOOSEBERRIES

POORMAN is an excellent berry, red when ripe, good size. Not as large as Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA, COLUMBUS—A large English type. Very good. Price 60 cents each; \$5.00 for 10.

RASPBERRIES

These wonderful plants grow from the tropics to the Arctic Circle. Inevitably there is wide variation in a plant having such a range. The possibilities of hybridizing and new varieties are appreciated by those engaged in plant breeding. Several remarkable new varieties are on trial. Mosaic is the leading disease in the East. It causes plants to become anemic and some to die. Affected plants are worthless and carry the

disease, which is transferred to healthy plants by Aphids, just as the malaria mosquito transfers malaria in human beings. Plants should be purchased certified as free from mosaic. The aim in plant breeding is to breed or find immunes and to develop same. Several varieties have this character well developed. We have many more varieties on trial than we list, for instance the new varieties Cayuga, Seneca, Owasco from the Geneva (N. Y.) Agric. Exp. Station, and Newman 20 and 23 from Quebec. If you desire them, write us. Varieties are grouped according to the color of the fruit as red, yellow, purple and black, and full details of how to grow, prune and care for raspberries are given in "American Fruits" by Samuel Fraser.

PRICES—Strong, vigorous plants are the only kind worth planting. These prices are consistent with the type of plant offered. Geneva 1235 and Latham (Redpath) 10 plants for \$2.00, \$10 for 100; other varieties, 10 plants for \$1.25; \$8.00 for 100.

RED RASPBERRIES

All plants offered have been examined and passed as free from mosaic or practically so.

CUTHBERT. Midseason to late. The standard and one of the most popular. Fruit crimson, large, firm, juicy, very good, excellent for canning. Canes vigorous, productive. Strong grower.

GENEVA (N. Y. Agric. Exp. Station) SEEDLING 1235. New. Season slightly ahead of Cuthbert. Fruit large, round, firm, bright red. Canes vigorous; strong grower. Ripens a heavy crop in a short season and is highly regarded by many who have tried it.

HERBERT. Midseason to late. Very hardy. Origin Canada. Fruit larger, somewhat softer and some claim it is more productive than Cuthbert. Excellent for home use. Practically mosaic proof.

JUNE. Very early with a long season of ripening. Hardy. Fruit large, firm, ships well. Canes vigorous, make few suckers.

LATHAM. Redpath strain. Midseason to late. Hardy. Origin Minnesota. Fruit large, bright red, firm juicy berries of good quality, good shipper, excellent when canned. Canes upright, vigorous, productive. Commercial, yields of 6000 quarts to the acre are reported. We believe we have one of the best strains of this variety and recommend it for yielding large sized berries in quantity. Mosaic seems to have little effect on this variety.

ONTARIO. Early midseason. Hardy. Fruit very large. Canes vigorous, productive. In some places it is as highly regarded as June, as a commercial variety.

ST. REGIS or RANERE—Everbearing, mosaic resistant. Well suited to New Jersey, bears two crops a year, one in fall.

PURPLE RASPBERRIES

COLUMBIAN—It is more productive than most of the red raspberries and is valuable for canning and juice.

YELLOW RASPBERRIES

GOLDEN QUEEN is the leading yellow, it is a yellow Cuthbert.

STRAWBERRY

"Some two hundred years ago Izaak Walton, while instructing a disciple in the arts and mysteries of fishing filled in the time with a discourse on the philosophy of life and in doing so quoted the words of the 'good Doctor Boteler' who said: 'Doubtless, God could have made a better berry than the strawberry, but, doubtless, God never did.'"

From the Preface of Samuel Fraser's book on The Strawberry.

BLISS, BEACON and BOQUET. Three new strawberries originated by the Geneva, N. Y. Agricultural Exp. Station offer a succession.

Three wonderful berries. 20 plants for \$1.00; 100 for \$3.00.

Other varieties—25 plants for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.00.

Extra Early—Premier (Howard 17).

Second Early—Senator Dunlap for the North. Klondyke and Missionary further South.

Midseason. Big Joe, Glen Mary, Haverland, Marshall.

Late. Chesapeake for the Atlantic Coast States. Wm. Belt for the North, (Canadian border). New York. Big Late for general use. Gibson (Parson's Beauty) excellent for canning. Aroma in the South.

Very Late. Gandy.

Everbearing. Champion, Progressive.

OTHER FRUITS

ELDERBERRY—Adams, a large fruited variety with heads which weigh over a pound. Seedlings of above \$1.00 each.

PERSIMMON—These are the native fruit grafted on native stocks, adapted to the Central States and for trial in Northern States.

4 ft. to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 ft. to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.75 each.

GLIDEWELL—A large fruit.

RUBY—Small to medium size, yellowish red to deep red, very good quality.

WOODWARD—Good quality.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF NUTS

There is a place for the decorative tree and bush on every farm, along many of our highways, and in many parks and gardens, and there is great need for the solution of many problems concerning nuts that future generations may know how to proceed with them. For this reason we urge all those who wish to plant an ornamental tree or bush to consider nuts. We do not want to push other shade trees out of their place, but make an attempt to develop our nut-tree population.

Think of the range-Butternuts, Black Walnuts, Japanese and English Walnuts, Hickories, Pignuts, Pecans, Almonds and Filberts. There is little use in planting seedling trees except for wood and the chance that here and there a good variety may occur. Plant budded trees of known varieties just as with apples and peaches and other fruits, and make a start to grow nut trees to produce food.

Do not compare the prices of budded trees with the prices of seedlings, for the trees are not comparable any more than is a McIntosh apple tree comparable with a wild crab apple tree, although both are apple trees. Mix varieties when planting, some need a pollinizer.

BLACK WALNUT, *Juglans nigra*—The increasing demand for Black Walnut meats opens a fine avenue for the production of this nut. We offer the following budded trees on Black Walnut: 2 ft. to 3 ft. \$2.00 each; \$20.00 a dozen; 3 ft. to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; \$22.50 a dozen; 4 ft. to 5 ft., \$3.00 each; \$30.00 a dozen.

OHIO—Nut medium to large, shell thin; kernel very good quality. An excellent cracking nut. Tree good grower, very early bearer.

STABLER—One of the finest. Excellent cracking quality. Nut medium size, shell thin; kernel full, rich, of fine quality.

THOMAS—Tree a very rapid grower, often double the size of other kinds. Nut very large, kernel large; light colored, of very good quality. One of the best of the large walnuts.

BLACK WALNUT, seedling trees, transplanted once.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$ 8.50 for 10
4 ft. to 5 ft., 1.25 each; 10.50 for 10
5 ft. to 6 ft., 1.50 each; 12.50 for 10

BUTTERNUT—WHITE WALNUT—*Juglans Cinerea*—Seedling trees, once transplanted.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$10.00 a dozen
4 ft. to 5 ft., 1.25 each; 12.50 a dozen

ENGLISH WALNUT—*Juglans Regia*—Budded on Black Walnut roots.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; \$20.00 a dozen
3 ft. to 4 ft., 2.50 each; 22.50 a dozen

FRANQUETTE—Vrooman Strain, which is the best. One of the finest walnuts either East or West. The leading market variety of Oregon and Washington and doing well in the East. Tree hardy and reliable. Nut medium to large, shell thin; cracks well, kernel fine flavored, free from tannin.

MAYETTE—Wiltz Strain. Well suited to Eastern United States. Pollinizes itself, having very large catkins which bloom a long time and shed an abundance of pollen. Tree hardy and reliable. Nut one of the largest. Shell thin, soft, easily cracked. Kernel white, of best quality; free from tannin.

We also offer English Walnut tree seedlings from extra fine Mayette and Franquette nuts:

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; \$ 8.50 for 10
3 ft. to 4 ft., 1.25 each; 10.50 for 10
4 ft. to 5 ft., 1.50 each; 12.50 for 10

JAPANESE WALNUT—*Juglans Sieboldiana*—More hardy than the English Walnut. The nuts are esteemed in Japan. Seedling trees.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$10.00 a dozen
4 ft. to 5 ft., 1.25 each; 12.50 a dozen
5 ft. to 6 ft., 1.50 each; 15.00 a dozen

HEART NUT—A sport of the Japanese Walnut. Very hardy and doing well from Canada to Florida.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$2.75 each; \$27.50 a dozen
4 ft. to 5 ft., 3.00 each; 30.00 a dozen
6 ft., 3.50 each; 35.00 a dozen

We offer the following varieties—Lancaster, Bates, Faust, Ritchey.

HARDY NORTHERN PECANS (*Hicoria pecan*) AND PECAN HYBRIDS

Grafted pecans are producing nuts as far north as Aurora, N. Y. The trees are highly ornamental. These varieties are adapted to the northern pecan belt.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; \$20.00 a dozen
3 ft. to 4 ft., 2.25 each; 22.50 a dozen
4 ft. to 5 ft., 2.50 each; 25.00 a dozen
5 ft. to 6 ft., 3.00 each; 30.00 a dozen

BUTTERICK—A paper shell of excellent quality. Heavy bearer, rapid grower. Bears early. Origin Illinois.

GREENRIVER—Nut medium size, thin shell; kernel full, plump and of best quality. Origin Kentucky.

INDIANA—One of the largest and best of the northern pecans. Nut thin shelled, full meated and of very good quality. Very heavy bearer.

MARQUARDT—A Pecan Shellbark hickory hybrid originated in Iowa. Tree very hardy, rapid grower, very ornamental. Nut large, long, thin shelled, good cracker. Kernel very large, plump, of pecan-hickory flavor. Highly recommended.

NIBLACK—Nut medium to large, shell very thin; kernel full, plump, of best quality.

BUSSEY—Believed to be the parent of Indiana which resembles it. Very productive and a good one.

A limited number of large specimen trees twice transplanted. Prices on application.

Pecan trees, seedlings, transplanted once:

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; \$12.50 a dozen
4 ft. to 5 ft., 1.50 each; 15.00 a dozen
5 ft. to 6 ft., 2.00 each; 20.00 a dozen

SHAGBARK HICKORY HYBRIDS

The Shagbark Hickory (*Hicoria ovata*), one of the finest of our nuts is slow of growth and tardy in bearing. These hybrids of the bitternut and others with the hickory, bear much earlier, grow very rapidly, are highly ornamental and the nuts are extra fine in flavor.

Grafted trees, 1 to 2 feet, \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.25 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 each; 5 to 6 feet, \$3.00

BEAVER—A beautiful tree, bears quickly, very prolific. One of the best.

FAIRBANKS—Tree very hardy, matures its crop early, very prolific.

LANEY—Tree fine grower, nut very thin shell, full meated; excellent quality.

SIERS—A hybrid of the Mocker nut (*Hicoria alba*) and bitternut (*Hicoria cordiformis*) and equal to any of the above.

FILBERTS (*Corylus Avellana*)

The filbert is the richest in food value of all hardy nuts. The bush is highly ornamental, grows well in shade, even under other trees, bears early and the nuts are easily cracked. To insure nuts, plant a pollinizer. Some producers of small nuts are excellent pollinizers.

1 ft. to 2 ft., \$1.25 each; \$10.00 for 10
2 ft. to 3 ft., 1.50 each; 12.50 for 10
3 ft. to 4 ft., 2.00 each; 15.00 for 10

Selected plants which have been once or twice transplanted at 50% extra.

BARCELONA—A large roundish nut. Tree large, very productive. Bloom extends over a long season. Plant Aveline for early and DuChilly or English for late pollination. The leading commercial variety in Oregon and Washington.

BURKHARDT ZELLER AND BUTTNER'S ZELLER—Nuts small, very productive, mature early. Good pollinizers. We offer 4 ft. to 5 ft. specimens of these at \$2.50 each.

DU CHILLY—Nut very large, long, kernel very large and of best quality. Tree vigorous grower, productive in the East.

EARLY GLOBE—Nut medium size, good quality.

ITALIAN RED—A long nut, adapted to the South.

KENTISH COB OR ENGLISH—One of the best and most reliable of the filberts. Nut long, very rich flavor, very good.

MERVILLE DE BOLLWILLER—Nut large, very good.

MINNA'S ZELLER—Nuts good size.

RED LAMBERT—A large round nut, resembles Barcelona.

WHITE AVELINE—Nut medium size, kernel of highest quality. An excellent pollinizer with a long blooming season.

FLOWERING APPLES—CHINESE, JAPANESE AND NATIVE

"There are crabapples suitable for the lawn or park, for steep banks or edge of woodlands, for open places or forest glades; crabapples garlanded with myriad blossoms in the spring; crabapples brilliantly jewelled with countless fruits in autumn. Crabapples whose scented flowers are my lady's delight; crabapples whose characteristics are the artists' joy; crabapples whose wholesome fruit make delicious preserves; crabapples whose tiny fruits save our feathered friends from starving in the depth of winter. Their beauty is indescribable, their charms irresistible. Come to the Arboretum at crabapple time."

—E. H. (Chinese) Wilson in "America's Greatest Garden."

Better still, plant some in your own garden and urge your community to beautify its streets and parks with them and if you are not sure which to select tell us the amount of space you have and we will be glad to suggest the types to plant to ensure sequence in bloom. They will grow in any soil, rich or poor but make faster growth on a rich soil, well tilled. Do not overprune unless to restrict size. Little is needed. Every branch bears blossoms and the more branches the more bloom.

The American public have not had ample opportunity to behold the beauty of flowering apples. There are Native, Japanese and Chinese types and the Chinese and Japanese flora are particularly well adapted to Eastern America. Some of the Chinese Flowering Crabs are even more gorgeous in bloom than the cherries for which Japan is so famous.

E. H. (Chinese) Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum, Cambridge, Mass., writing in "House and Garden" states that "the crabapples are not exceeded in beauty and hardiness by any tribe of plants." "There should be no garden, even a suburban garden without its crabapple tree." At the Arnold Arboretum in Boston and the Parks at Rochester, N. Y., one of the important events of the year is the blooming of the crabs.

The plants vary in height, some are bushes as Sargent's Crab and the Tea Crab and may be used on a rockery or in a small garden. Others with their glossy foliage as the Carmine Crab (*Malus Atrosanguinea*) make a wonderful hedge plant, rivalling privet. Some may be planted in borders, others are suitable for enlivening forest parks and country roadsides and boulevards. They make an excellent background for the flower garden and all may be used as specimens, and when so used give ample space.

Flowering Crabs have a three-fold value, beautiful bloom in spring, attractive fruit in autumn and winter—yellow, red, purple and green in color; some excellent for jelly and all valuable as food for birds.

Prices except as indicated.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 2 ft. to 3 ft., | \$2.00 each; | \$15.00 for 10 |
| 3 ft. to 4 ft., | 3.00 each; | 25.00 for 10 |
| 4 ft. to 5 ft., | 4.00 each; | 30.00 for 10 |
| 5 ft. to 6 ft., | 5.00 each; | 40.00 for 10 |
| 6 ft. to 7 ft., | 6.00 each; | |

MALUS ARNOLDIANA, ARNOLD CRAB—Similar to *Floribunda*. A cross of *baccata* and *floribunda*. Resembles the latter in habit of growth, its splendid glossy foliage and yellow fruit. The flowers are abundant, large rose colored turning white, single or semi-double in clusters on three-inch-

long red and wire-like stems. Blossoms while young. Originated and rated excellent at Arnold Arboretum and named after that Institution.

ATROSANGUINEA, CARMINE CRAB—One of the most beautiful things in the garden is this bush-like crab when in bloom. In the sunlight the tree in bloom looks as though clothed in ever changing shimmering pink silk gauze. The plant will grow as wide as tall but may be trained 20 feet tall if desired or may be grown as a hedge, like privet, shearing twice after bloom in late spring and summer. The glossy green foliage hangs into November. The flowers are single, brilliant carmine. One year old plants will bloom freely.

ANGUSTIFOLIA, SOUTHERN CRAB—A late blooming native species with single, bright pink, very fragrant flowers. Young plants blossom freely.

BACCATA, SIBERIAN CRAB—An Asiatic type with an upright tree-like growth which bears good foliage, red buds and single white, fragrant flowers. The fruit is beautiful in color, fragrant, abundant, good for jelly and as an ornament the tree is very effective. Comes into bloom relatively early in life.

CORONARIA, WILD SWEET CRAB—A native species which bears singlesingle white and pink, delightfully fragrant flowers; yellowish green fruit sometimes used for jelly and preserves.

A new double-flowered form is available in limited quantities. It is tall growing. 2 to 3 feet, \$5.00 each.

DAWSONIANA, DAWSON CRAB—Large white flowers, yellowish green fruit.

ELEYI, ELEY CRAB (New)—A cross of Niedzwetzkyana and Spectabilis. Award of merit, R.H.S., London, England. Excellent red-leaf sort. Foliage bright brownish purplish red. Blossoms rich vinous red in thick clusters. Fruit the size and color of Morello cherries hang in clusters from the lower side of the branches. 2 to 3 feet, \$3.50 each.

FLORIBUNDA, JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB—An old favorite of spreading habit, makes an excellent bush, can be grown as a tree and is a mass of pink in bloom with its bright pink buds and white flowers, followed by yellowish green small fruits much relished by birds. Will bloom freely when a foot high.

FLORIBUNDA PURPUREA, PURPLE CRAB—One of the best with its purple bark, sap, foliage and single purple flowers and small dark, purple fruit, which are borne on long pendulous stems in profusion on mature trees. Not as early in fruiting as floribunda. A strong grower.

FUSCA (Rivularis), OREGON CRAB—A shrub or small tree which bears white flowers an inch across and yellow or greenish oblong fruits three-quarter inch long. Fruit is eaten by the Indians.

HALLIANA PARKMANI, PARKMAN CRAB—A favorite in Japanese gardens on account of its delicate beauty. It is a slow-growing dwarf tree with bright rose-red double flowers on drooping red stems. Very hardy. Blossoms while quite small. Just right for the small garden.

IOENSIS, IOWA or PRAIRIE CRAB—A handsome and one of the best of our native crabs, grows too vigorously for a small garden, in other places well worth while with its large single, pink, fragrant flowers borne late in the season. Fruit dull heavy green with dots on the skin.

IOENSIS PLENA, BETCHEL'S CRAB—A double flowering form of the above which bears no fruit. The flowers are somewhat hidden by the foliage, but they appear like roses in clusters, are fragrant and the loveliest pink of all the flowering trees. Very popular.

MICROMALUS, MIDGET CRAB—One of the best. Dwarf of pyramidal habit; blooms early in spring, single pale pink flowers from tiny deep rose-colored buds; small yellow fruits. 1 to 2 feet, \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$3.00 each.

NEIDZWETZKYANA, REDVEIN CRAB—A Russian Turkestan species with red to purple bark, sap, leaves, buds, flowers and large purple fruit which has red flesh and is good to eat and for jelly. Blooms early in spring.

PRUNIFOLIA, PEARLEAF CRAB—Rare and one of the handsomest of the Asiatic crabs, especially when in fruit. Fruits 1½ inch long, bright red or yellow with a red cheek.

RINKI (Ringo), CHINESE APPLE—Cultivated for its fruit in China. Bears large white flowers and red, yellow or green fruits 1½ inch in diameter.

ROBUSTA (Cerasifera), CHERRY CRAB—A cross of *baccata* and *prunifolia* which bears in very early spring, large white, single, fragrant flowers and later red fruits an inch in diameter.

SARGENTI, SARGENT CRAB—A dwarf spreading Japanese type with pure white flowers with bright yellow anthers and small showy scarlet fruits which hang till spring, unless eaten by the birds. Excellent for the small garden.

1 to 2 feet, \$1.75 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.50 each.

SCHEIDECKERI, SCHEIDECKER CRAB—A small tree of pyramidal habit, very hardy, which early in the spring bears double, small, bright rose-colored flowers in great profusion, these are held erect but the fruits which are valuable for jelly hang down. Trees two to three years old bloom freely.

SIEBOLDI (Toringo), TORINGO CRAB—The latest of the Asiatic crabs to flower. A shrub or dwarf tree, the bright red flower buds and small white flowers are borne in great profusion and are followed by red and yellow persistent fruits which in Japan are gathered after frost and preserved.

PRUNIFOLIA RINKI FASTIGIATA—An upright, narrow growing type, very symmetrical.

SIEBOLDI CALOCARPA—A very handsome crab both in spring and autumn. Bears large pink and white flowers and brilliant scarlet fruit, half-inch in diameter.

SPECTABILIS, CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB—A tall shrub or small tree, common height 8 to 10 feet, finally larger. The flower bud is coral red, the full blown flowers are fragrant, very large, the size of a half dollar piece, double or semi-double and envelope all the branches with their gorgeous bright pink bloom, being held erect. The fruit is pale yellow. The tree takes a little longer to come into flower than some others, but its large flowers are worth waiting for. "Truly a spectacle" says Wilson.

THEIFERA, TEA CRAB—Used for tea making in China. It has glossy foliage, an upright habit and lovely pink bloom. Wilson says, "It is the quintessence of crab apple loveliness."

18 to 24 inch, \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.50 each.

ZUMI, ZUMI CRAB—A free growing bush of upright habits, bears pink and white flowers and bright scarlet fruits.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES

Thousands of tourists go to Japan at the well advertised "Cherry Season" to see the flowering cherries, and the increasing number of High School students visiting Washington, D. C. in spring have an opportunity to behold these beautiful trees in Potomac Park. It is now possible for you to have them at home and much can be done to beautify America by urging town boards to plant these and other desirable flowering trees and plants.

We offer the following:

AMANOGAWA—Pink, late, fragrant, double, pyramidal tree. Fits well in small gardens.

18 in. to 24 in., \$4.00 each.
2 ft. to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.

ASAHI—BOTAN ZAKURA—Early to midseason, blush, double, of dwarf habits, slow grower, profuse in bloom.

12 in. to 18 in., \$3.00 each.
3 ft. to 4 ft., \$6.00 each.

EUROPEAN DOUBLE WHITE—Very strong grower, makes a good shade tree, pure white.

12 in. to 18 in., \$1.75 each.
18 in. to 24 in., \$2.25 each.
2 ft. to 3 ft., \$3.25 each.

HOSOKAWA—BENI ZAKURA—Midseason, pink, upright growth, fragrant double flowers, one of the best.

12 in. to 18 in., \$2.00 each.
18 in. to 24 in., \$3.50 each.
2 ft. to 3 ft., \$4.50 each.

KOFUGEN—ZAKURA—Vigorous upright tree, suitable for streets. Double red, one of the best.

18 in. to 24 in., \$3.25 each.
2 ft. to 3 ft., \$4.75 each.
3 ft. to 4 ft., \$6.00 each.

NADEN—ZAKURA—Vigorous tree, adapted to street use. Late flowering, double pink, showy, attractive.

12 in. to 18 in., \$2.25 each.
18 in. to 24 in., \$2.75 each.
2 ft. to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

SEKIZAN—ZAKURA (Kwansan)—Spreading bushy tree. Late, old rose, very double, large drooping flowers. Good.

12 in. to 18 in., \$2.00 each.
18 in. to 24 in., \$2.75 each.
2 ft. to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

SHIDARE—HIGAN ZAKURA—Japanese Weeping Cherry. Pyramidal tree, single pink, early flowers.

1 ft. to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

Standard trees with bare stems 4 ft. to 6 ft. tall with one year heads, \$7.50 each; 2 year heads, \$10.00 each.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH

PERSICA, PERSIAN DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH—Those viewing the plants in full bloom for the first time will no doubt agree that perhaps there is nothing more beautiful. The White Double Flowering Peach is the purest white seen in any flower and is particularly attractive while the red of the Double Red Flowering Peach, covering every twig is truly a spectacle.

We offer trees of both colors, 3 to 4 feet at \$2.50 each; \$20.00 for 10.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PLUM

PRUNUS TRILOBA—Is smaller than the peach in growth and in size of bloom and comes into bloom somewhat in advance of the Peach. It is double pink. Trees 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00 each; \$15.00 for 10.

For Double Flowering Almonds see Deciduous Shrubs—*Amygdalus*.

SHADE TREES

We will be glad to quote on larger size trees than those offered. Kindly send your lists.

ACER

PLATANOIDES, Norway Maple.

One of the best maples for streets and lawns.

6 ft. to 8 ft., \$3.00 each; 8 ft. to 10 ft., \$4.00 each.

NEGUNDO, Ash-leaved Maple or Box Elder.

Rapid grower.

6 ft. to 8 ft., \$1.50 each; \$12.50 for 10.
8 ft. to 10 ft., \$2.00 each; \$16.50 for 10

SACCHARUM, Sugar Maple or Rock Maple.

Highly ornamental. Valuable for sugar and wood.

6 ft. to 8 ft., \$2.50 each; 8 ft. to 10 ft., \$3.25 each.

PLATANOIDES SCHWEDLERI, Schwedler's Maple.

Purple colored underside of leaves, otherwise resembles Norway Maple.

6 ft. to 8 ft., \$3.50 each.

DASYCARPUM, Silver or Soft Maple.

Fast grower. General purpose tree.

8 ft. to 10 ft., \$2.00 each.

SACCHARUM WEIRI, Weir's Cutleaf Maple.

5 ft. to 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

PALMATUM, Japanese Maple.

Dwarf. Purple foliage.

1½ ft., \$4.50 each.

BETULA

ALBA, European White Birch.

5 ft. to 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

ALBA, Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.

4 ft. to 5 ft., \$3.00 each.

PAPYRIFERA, Paper or Canoe Birch.

4 ft. to 6 ft., \$2.25 each.

CATALPA

BUNGEII, Chinese Catalpa.

Topgrafted 1 yr., \$2.50 each; 2 yr., \$3.25 each.

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| SPECIOSA, Western Catalpa. | 6 ft. to 8 ft., \$1.50 each. 8 ft. to 10 ft., \$2.00 each. |
| FAGUS | |
| AMERICANA, American Beech. | 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$2.00 each. |
| SYLVATICA, European Beech. | 4 ft. to 6 ft., \$1.50 each. |
| LABURNUM | |
| VULGARE, Laburnum, Golden Chain. Long yellow string of blossoms. | 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 ft. to 4 ft., \$2.00 each. |
| MORUS | |
| SP., Mulberries. Downing, New American and Russian. | 6 ft. to 8 ft., \$1.50 each. |
| TEA'S WEEPING | \$3.50 each. |
| POPULUS | |
| NIGRA ITALICA, Lombardy Poplar. | 6 ft. to 8 ft., \$1.00 each; \$8.00 for 10. |
| EUGENEI, Carolina Poplar. | 8 ft. to 10 ft., \$1.00 each; \$8.00 for 10. |
| QUERCUS | |
| RUBRA, Red Oak. | 5 ft. to 6 ft., \$2.50 each. |
| ALBA, White Oak. | 5 ft. to 6 ft., \$3.00 each. |
| SALISBURIA | |
| Ginkgo or Maidenhair Tree. The only member of its species. | 4 ft. to 6 ft., \$2.00 each; 6 ft. to 8 ft., \$3.00 each. |
| SORBUS | |
| AMERICANA, American Mountain Ash. | |
| ACUPARIA, European Mountain Ash. The Rowan tree with its red berries in fall. | 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. |
| TILIA | |
| AMERICANA, American Linden, Basswood. | |
| CORDATA, European Linden. | 6 ft. to 8 ft., \$3.00; 8 ft. to 10 ft., \$4.00 each. |
| ULMUS | |
| AMERICANA, American Elm. | 8 ft. to 10 ft., \$2.50 each; \$20.00 for 10. |
| CAMPESTRIS, English Elm. | |
| CAMPESTRIS, Purple Elm. | |
| GLABRA, Scotch Elm. | 1¼ in. to 1½ in. caliper, \$3.50 each. |
| Camperdown Weeping Elm. | \$5.00 each. |

EVERGREEN TREES

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| ABIES | |
| CONCOLOR, White Fir. | 18 in. to 24 in., \$4.00 each. 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$6.00 each. |
| DOUGLASSI, Douglas Fir. | 18 in. to 24 in., \$3.00 each. 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$4.00 each. |
| HOMOLEPIS, Nikko Fir. | 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$6.00 each. |
| BALSAMEA, Balsam Fir. | 18 in. to 24 in., \$6.00 each. 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$7.00 each. |
| JUNIPER | |
| COMMUNIS, English Juniper. | 3 ft. to 4 ft., \$8.50 each. |
| HIBERNICA, Irish Juniper. | 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$3.50 each. |
| PFITZERIANA, Pfitzer's Juniper. | 12 in. to 18 in. spread, \$4.00 each. 18 in. to 24 in. spread, \$5.00 each. 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$8.00 each. |
| SABINA, Savin's Juniper. | 12 in. to 18 in. spread, \$2.75 each. 18 in. to 24 in. spread, \$3.25 each. |
| VIRGINIANA, Virginia Juniper, Red Cedar. | 18 in. to 24 in., \$3.00 each. 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$3.50 each. |

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| VIRGINIANA GLAUCA, Silver Red Cedar. | |
| | 18 in. to 24 in., \$5.00 each. |
| | 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$7.00 each. |
| HORIZONTALIS, Horizontal Juniper. | |
| | 12 in. to 18 in., \$2.50 each. |
| PICEA | |
| CANADENSIS, White Spruce. | |
| | 18 in. to 24 in., \$2.50 each. |
| CANADENSIS ALBERTIANA, Black Hills Spruce. | |
| | 12 in. to 18 in., \$2.00 each. |
| | 18 in. to 24 in., \$3.00 each. |
| EXCELSA, Norway Spruce. | |
| | 18 in. to 24 in., \$2.25 each. |
| | 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$4.00 each. |
| PUNGENS GLAUCA, Colorado Blue Spruce. | |
| | 12 in. to 18 in., \$7.00 each. |
| | 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$12.00 each. |
| PINUS | |
| AUSTRIACA, Austrian Pine. | |
| | 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$4.50 each. |
| MUGHO, Dwarf Pine. | |
| | 12 in. to 18 in. spread, \$4.50 each. |
| STROBUS, White Pine. | |
| | 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$2.50 each. |
| SYLVESTRIS, Scotch Pine. | |
| | 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$3.00 each. |
| RETINOSPORA | |
| FILIFERA, Threadleaf Cypress. | |
| | 12 in. to 18 in., \$2.50 each. |
| FILIFERA AUREA, Yellowedged Threadleaf Cypress. | |
| | 12 in. to 18 in., \$5.00 each. |
| PLUMOSA, Plume Cypress. | |
| PLUMOSA AUREA, Yellowedged Plume Cypress. | |
| | 12 in. to 15 in., \$2.00 each. |
| | 18 in. to 24 in., \$5.00 each. |
| SQUARROSA, Moss Cypress. | |
| | 12 in. to 18 in., \$4.00 each. |
| THUJA | |
| ELLWANGERIANA, Tom Thumb Arborvitae. | |
| | 9 in. to 12 in., \$2.00 each. |
| | 18 in. to 24 in., \$4.00 each. |
| OCCIDENTALIS, American Arborvitae. | |
| | 18 in. to 24 in., \$3.00 each. |
| | 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$3.50 each. |
| | 3 ft. to 4 ft., \$5.00 each. |
| OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS, Pyramidal Arborvitae. | |
| | 18 in. to 24 in., \$ 3.50 each. |
| | 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$ 5.00 each. |
| | 3 ft. to 4 ft., \$ 7.00 each. |
| | 4 ft. to 5 ft., \$11.00 each. |
| OCCIDENTALIS RECURVA. | |
| OCCIDENTALIS RECURVA NANA. | |
| | 10 in. to 12 in., \$4.00 each. |
| OCCIDENTALIS ARGENTEA, Silver Oriental Arborvitae. | |
| | 12 in. to 18 in., \$4.00 each. |
| OCCIDENTALIS WOODWARDI, Woodward's Globe Arborvitae. | |
| | 10 in. 12 in., \$3.00 each. |
| | 12 in. to 18 in., \$4.00 each. |
| TAXUS | |
| BREVIFOLIA, Prairie Yew. | |
| | 12 in. to 18 in., \$7.50 each. |
| CUSPIDATA, Japanese Yew. | |
| | 12 in. to 18 in., \$4.00 each. |
| | 18 in. to 24 in., \$6.00 each. |
| TSUGA | |
| CANADENSIS, Hemlock. | |
| | 18 in to 24 in., \$4.00 each. |
| | 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$5.00 each. |
| CAROLINIANA, Carolina Hemlock. | |
| | 12 in. to 18 in., \$3.00 each. |
| | 2 ft. to 3 ft., \$6.00 each. |

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

ACANTHOPANAX

PENTAPHYLLUM, Bush Aralia.

Quick growing for screens, holds foliage late.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$0.75 each; \$5.00 for 10.
4 ft. to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10.

AMELANCHIER

ALNIFOLIA PUMILA, Northern Dwarf June Berry.

Bears dark purple edible fruits, used for huckleberries.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each; \$5.00 for 10.

OBLONGIFOLIA, Thicket Shad Bush.

White flowers, red fruit.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

AMORPHA

FRUTICOSA, Indigo Bush.

Fine foliage, violet flowers.

4 ft. to 5 ft., \$0.75 each; \$5.00 for 10.

AMYGDALUS

COMMUNIS, White Flowering Almond.

Showy double white flowers in Spring.

COMMUNIS ROSEA, Pink Flowering Almond.

Very attractive, double.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; \$12.50 for 10.

4 ft., \$2.00 each; \$16.50 for 10.

ARONIA

ARBUTIFOLIA, Red Chokeberry.

Bears bright red berries.

MELANOCARPA, Black Chokeberry.

Low growing, white flowers, glossy black fruit. Good bird food.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$8.50 for 10.

AZALEA

ARBORESCENS, Sweet Azalea.

12 in. to 18 in., \$2.00 each; \$15.00 for 10.

18 in. to 24 in., \$2.50 each; \$20.00 for 10.

CALENDULACEA, Flame Azalea.

Brilliant yellow to orange blooms in May.

15 in. to 18 in. clumps, \$2.50 each.

18 in. to 24 in. clumps, \$3.00 each.

CANADENSIS, Rhodora Azalea.

Low growing, lavender bloom, likes moist places.

18 in. clumps, \$2.50 each.

24 in. clumps, \$3.00 each.

VISCOSA, Swamp Azalea.

Fragrant white bloom in July.

15 to 18 in. clumps, \$2.50 each.

18 to 24 in. clumps, \$3.00 each.

POUKHANENSIS, Korean Azalea.

Unique. A lilac colored azalea.

1½ ft. to 2 ft., \$3.50 each.

BENZOIN

AESTIVALE, Spice Bush.

Tall, suitable for shady or sunny spots. Red berries.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each; \$5.00 for 10.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10.

BERBERIS

KOREANA, Korean Barberry.

Hardy with bright red berries.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; \$15.00 for 10.

THUNBERGI, Thunberg Barberry.

An ideal hedge plant. Low growing. Red berries.

12 in. to 15 in., \$0.40 each; \$3.50 for 10.

15 in. to 18 in., \$0.50 each; \$4.50 for 10.

18 in. to 24 in., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.

24 in. to 30 in., \$1.00 each; \$7.00 for 10.

BUDDLEIA

DAVIDI, Butterfly Bush.

Large deep rose-purple flowers.

12 in. to 18 in., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.

CALLICARPA

PURPUREA, Beauty Berry.

Small flowers in August. Violet berries.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS, Sweet Shrub.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10.

CERCIS

CHINENSIS, Chinese Red Bud.

Small tree, heavily coated with pinkish purple flowers in Spring.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; \$20.00 for 10.
3 ft. to 4 ft., \$3.50 each; \$30.00 for 10.

CHIONANTHUS

VIRGINICA, White Fringe.

Large shrub, rich foliage, lacy flowers, very fragrant.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; \$18.00 for 10.
4 ft. to 5 ft., \$3.00 each; \$25.00 for 10.

CORNUS

ALBA, Tartarian Dogwood.

White flowers, blue fruit, red bark twigs.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.50 each; \$4.00 for 10.
3 ft. to 4 ft., \$0.60 each; \$4.50 for 10.

FLORIDA, Flowering Dogwood.

Small tree. Large white tracts, scarlet fruits. A beautiful flowering tree.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.
6 ft. to 8 ft., \$2.50 each; \$22.50 for 10.

FLORIDA RUBRA, Pink Flowering Dogwood.

18 in. to 24 in., \$5.00 each.
2 ft. to 2½ ft., \$6.00 each.

MAS, Cornelian Cherry.

Bright yellow flowers in early Spring.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$6.00 for 10.
4 ft. to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; \$7.50 for 10.

PANICULATA, Gray Dogwood.

Tall shrub, whitish flowers and fruit.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.50 each; \$3.50 for 10.
3 ft. to 4 ft., \$0.75 each; \$5.00 for 10.

CYDONIA

JAPONICA, Flowering Quince.

Bush, dark green foliage, scarlet bloom in Spring.

1½ ft. to 2 ft., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.
2 ft. to 2½ ft., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10.

JAPONICA CANDIDA, Cream Colored Flowers.

1½ ft. to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.
2 ft. to 2½ ft., \$3.50 each.

DEUTZIA

GRACILIS, Slender Deutzia.

Dwarf, white flowers.

8 in. to 10 in., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.
15 in. to 18 in., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10.

LEMOINEI, Lemoine Deutzia.

White flowers, blooms early.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.
4 ft. to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10.

SCABRA CANDIDISSIMA, Snowflake Deutzia.

One of the best. Double white flowers.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$0.75 each; \$5.00 for 10.
4 ft. to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; \$6.00 for 10.

SCABRA, Pride of Rochester.

Tall, with pink flowers.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each; \$5.00 for 10.
3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10.

SCABRA, WATERERI, Waterer Deutzia.

Double pink.

2 ft. to 3 ft. \$0.60 each; \$4.50 for 10.
3 ft. to 4 ft., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.
4 ft. to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; \$8.50 for 10.

ELEAGNUS

ANGUSTIFOLIA, Russian Olive.

Silvery green foliage; yellow flowers.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each.
3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

LONGIPES, Goumi, Cherry Eleagnus.

Small shrub, bright scarlet edible fruit.

18 in. to 24 in., \$0.75 each; \$5.00 for 10.

EUONYMUS

ALATUS, Winged Euonymus.

Tall, handsome shrub, scarlet foliage and red berries in Fall.

1½ ft. to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; \$12.50 for 10.
2 ft. to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; \$16.50 for 10.
3 ft. to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; \$22.50 for 10.

FORSYTHIA

FORTUNEI, Fortune's Golden Bell.

INTERMEDIA, Tall Golden Bell.

VIRIDISSIMA. (Latest Bloom). Greenstem Golden Bell.

One of the first flowers to bloom in Spring, yellow flowers.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.50 each; \$4.50 for 10.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.

HAMAMELIS

VIRGINIANA, Witch-Hazel.

Tall shrub, yellow flowers in fall and winter.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each; \$5.00 for 10.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$8.50 for 10.

HIBISCUS

SYRIACUS, Rose of Sharon.

Good hedge plant. Blooms late in summer. Double red and white.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each; \$5.00 for 10.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10.

HYDRANGEA

ARBORESCENS, Smooth Hydrangea.

Suitable for a shady spot.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$8.50 for 10.

ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA, Snowhill Hydrangea.

Masses of white flowers in midsummer. Does well in shade.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; \$8.50 for 10.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; \$12.50 for 10.

PANTICULATA GRANDIFLORA, Peegee Hydrangea.

Large spikes of white double flowers in late summer.

1 ft. to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each; \$7.00 for 10.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; \$8.50 for 10.

ILEX

SERRATA, Finetooth Holly.

Slow grower. Bright red holly like berries cover the twigs.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$3.00 each.

VERTICILLATA, Common Winter Berry.

Brilliant red berries which hang until midwinter. Hardy shrub.

1½ ft. to 2 ft., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; \$13.50 for 10.

LIGISTRUM

IBOTA, Ibota Privet.

The hardiest of privets. White flowers, black berries.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.60 each; \$4.00 for 10.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$0.75 each; \$5.50 for 10.

IBOTA REGELIANUM, Regel Privet.

Spreading bush, white flowers, black berries.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; \$6.00 for 10.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; \$7.50 for 10.

4 ft. to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; \$10.00 for 10.

OVALIFOLIUM, California Privet.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$2.50 for 10; \$15.00 for 100.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$3.50 for 10; \$20.00 for 100.

OVALIFOLIUM NANA, Lodense Privet.

Dwarf, compact grower, shears well.

9 in. to 12 in., \$1.25 each; \$10.00 for 10.

18 in., \$2.00 each.

LONICERA

MAACKI, Amur Bush Honeysuckle.

Upright grower, whitish bloom, red fruit.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10.

4 ft. to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; \$10.00 for 10.

MORROWI, Morrow Bush Honeysuckle.

Medium height, white flowers, red fruits which hang all Winter.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$8.00 for 10.

4 ft. to 5 ft., \$1.25 each; \$10.50 for 10.

TATARICA, Tatarian Bush Honeysuckle.

Crimson flowers and fruit.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10.

4 ft. to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; \$12.50 for 10.

White flowered.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10.

PHILADELPHUS

CORONARIUS, Sweet Mockorange.

Abundance of fragrant white bloom in June.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$8.50 for 10.

4 ft. to 5 ft., \$1.25 each; \$10.50 for 10.

GRANDIFLORUS, Big Mockorange.

Tall, very large (inodorus), white flowers.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.60 each; \$5.00 for 10.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.

VIRGINALIS, Virginal Mockorange.

Double white, very fragrant bloom.

18 inch, \$1.00 each.

PRUNUS**GLANDULOSA.**

Whitish flowers in Spring, red cherry like fruits used for sauce and jelly.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

ROBINA**HISPIDA, Rose Acacia.**

Compound leaves, rose colored flowers in May and June, very showy.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10.

SAMBUCUS**CANADENSIS, American Elderberry.**

For fruit bearing varieties see page 14.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; \$9.00 for 10.

NIGRA, Golden European Elder.

Golden foliage, grows in moist places.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each; \$ 5.00 for 10.

4 ft. to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; \$10.00 for 10.

PUBENS, Scarlet Elder.

Berries scarlet, very showy.

1 ft. to 2 ft., \$0.60 each; \$5.00 for 10.

SORBARIA**LINDLEYANA, Lindley False Spiraea.**

White flowers in tall spikes. Handsome.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; \$6.00 for 10.

SPIRAEA**BILLARDI, Billard Spiraea.**

Rose pink flowers in July and August. Tall growing.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$8.50 for 10.

BUMALDI ANTHONY WATERER, Waterer Spiraea.

Rose pink bloom. Medium grower.

15 in. to 18 in., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.

18 in. to 24 in., \$1.00 each; \$8.50 for 10.

PRUNIFOLIA, Bridal Wreath.

White bloom in May.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each; \$5.00 for 10.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10.

VAN HOUTTEI, Van Houtte Spiraea.

Mass of white bloom in May.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each; \$5.00 for 10.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 for 10.

SYMPHORICARPUS**MOLLE, Spreading Snowberry.**

Large white berries which hang well and cut well for decorations.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$8.50 for 10.

RACEMOSUS, Snowberry.

Resembles above. Plant in clumps for effect with coralberry.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.60 each; \$5.00 for 10.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$0.75 each; \$6.50 for 10.

VULGARIS, Coralberry.

Dwarf, thrives in shade, red berries last all winter.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.60 each; \$5.00 for 10.

SYRINGA, LILAC

No home is complete without its lilacs.

" . . . the lilac bush, tall growing, with heart shaped leaves of rich green, with many a pointed blossom, rising, delicate, with the perfume strong I love,

I break, I break the sprigs from the bushes; With loaded arms I come, the lilac, with mastering odor, holds me."

President Lincoln's Burial Hymn, by Walt Whitman.

The named varieties are much superior to the common lilac. We have other varieties than those listed but as yet in limited quantities. If interested, kindly write.

ALPHONSE LAVALLEE.

Double-flowered. Bluish lilac.

18 in. to 24 in., \$1.75 each.

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Double-flowered. Very dark purplish red.
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- CHARLES X.**
Single-flowered. Deep red. Bloom very large.
18 in. to 24 in., \$1.50 each.
- LUDWIG SPAETH.**
Single-flowered. Large dark red.
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- MICHEL BUCHNER.**
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- MME. ABEL CHATENAY.**
Double-flowered. White.
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Double-flowered. White, large.
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- PRESIDENT GREVY.**
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Single-flowered. Lilac red.
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- WILLIAM ROBINSON.**
Double-flowered. Dark lilac. Very good.
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- CHINENSIS, Chinese Lilac.**
2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.
3 ft. to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.
- JAPONICA, Japanese Lilac.**
Flowers yellowish white often a foot long.
18 in. to 24 in., \$1.25 each.
2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.75 each.
- JOSIKAEA, Hungarian Lilac.**
Blooms late, pale violet.
2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.75 each.
- VULGARIS, Common Lilac.**
Purple flower.
18 in. to 24 in., \$.75 each.
2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.
- VULGARIS ALBA.**
White flower.
2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.
- VACCINIUM**
CORYMBOSUM, Highbush Blueberry.
Handsome pinkish-white flowers, edible blueberries.
1½ ft. to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; \$9.00 for 10.
3 to 3½ feet clumps, \$3.50 each.
- VIBURNUM**
CARLESI, Fragrant Viburnum.
Fragrant as Arbutus in Spring, pinkish flowers.
12 in. to 15 in., \$2.00 each; \$18.00 for 10.
- CASSANOIDES, Witherod.**
Creamy white flowers, pink berries later blue.
2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.60 each; \$5.00 for 10.
3 ft. to 4 ft., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.
- OPULUS, European Cranberry Bush.**
Upright bush, scarlet fruits.
2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; \$ 7.50 for 10.
3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; \$10.00 for 10.
- TORMENTOSUM PLICATUM, Double Japanese Snowball.**
Better than European, is not subject to Aphis.
3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; \$12.50 for 10
- WEIGELIA (Diervilla).**
EVA RATHKE.
Dark red bloom.
1 ft. to 2 ft., \$0.80 each; \$7.00 for 10.
2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; \$12.50 for 10.

FLORIDA ROSEA.

Rose pink.

1½ ft. to 2 ft., \$0.75 each; \$7.00 for 10.
2 ft. to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; \$9.00 for 10.**FLORIDA CANDIDISSIMA.**

White.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$9.00 for 10.

VAN HOUTTEI.

Carmine.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each; \$7.00 for 10.
3 ft. to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$8.50 for 10.**CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS****ACTINIDIA****POLYGAMA, Silver Vine.**

5 in. pots, \$1.00 each; \$8.50 for 10.

AMPELOPSIS**QUINQUEFOLIA, Virginia Creeper.**

5 in. pots, \$1.00 each; \$6.00 for 10.

QUINQUEFOLIA ENGELMANNI, Engelmann Creeper.

Similar to above but will cling to walls.

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TRICUSPIDATA VEITCHI, Boston Ivy.

Strong climber. Good color in Fall.

4 in. pots, \$1.00 each; \$6.00 for 10.

BIGNONIA**GRANDIFLORA, Chinese Trumpet Creeper.**

Large orange flowers.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.

RADICANS, Trumpet creeper.

Strong climber. Orange blossoms.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.

CELASTRUS**SCANDENS, Bittersweet.**

For covering banks and walls.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$0.75 each; \$6.00 for 10.

CLEMATIS**LARGE FLOWERING.**

White, Purple, Red, Double White, named varieties.

\$1.00 each.

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Attractive, slow growing, evergreen.

1 yr., \$0.50 each; \$3.00 for 10.

2 yr., \$0.75 each; \$4.50 for 10.

RADICANS CARRIERI (Evergreen), Glossy Winter Creeper.

Large leaf. Good climber to cover buildings.

1 year, \$0.50 each; \$3.00 for 10.

2 yr., \$0.75 each; \$4.50 for 10.

RADICANS VEGETUS (Evergreen), Big Leaf Winter Creeper.

Scarlet fruit. Good ground cover.

1 yr., \$0.50 each; \$3.00 for 10.

2 yr., \$0.75 each; \$4.50 for 10.

HEDERA.**HELIX, English Ivy.**

4 in. pots, \$0.60 each; \$4.00 for 10.

LONICERA.**JAPONICA HALLEANA, Halls Japanese Honeysuckle.**

Glossy foliage, fragrant flowers.

4 in. pots, \$0.60 each; \$4.00 for 10.

WISTERIA.**FRUTESCENS, American Wisteria.**

Strong climber, lilac purple flowers.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; \$20.00 for 10.

SINENSIS, Chinese Wisteria.

Hardy climber, large violet blue flowers.

6 in. pots, \$1.50 each; \$10.00 for 10.

2 ft. to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; \$20.00 for 10.

SINENSIS ALBA, White Wisteria.

Same as above but with white flowers.

3 ft. to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; \$15.00 for 10.

ROSES.

No. 1 plants, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 for 10.

CLIMBERS.

DOROTHY PERKINS, Shell pink.
DR. VAN FLEET, Flesh pink.
MADAME COCHET, Coral pink.
PALUS SCARLET, Scarlet.
SILVER MOON, Semi-double, white.

HYBRID TEAS AND PERPETUALS.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON, Rose-madder.
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, White.
KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA, Pearly white.
KILLARNEY, Pink.
KILLARNEY, White.
MADAME COCHET, Pink.
MADAME COCHET, White.
MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT, Coral red.
OPHELIA, Salmon pink.

GARDENIA.

Yellow.

6 in. pots, \$1.00 each; \$8.50 for 10.

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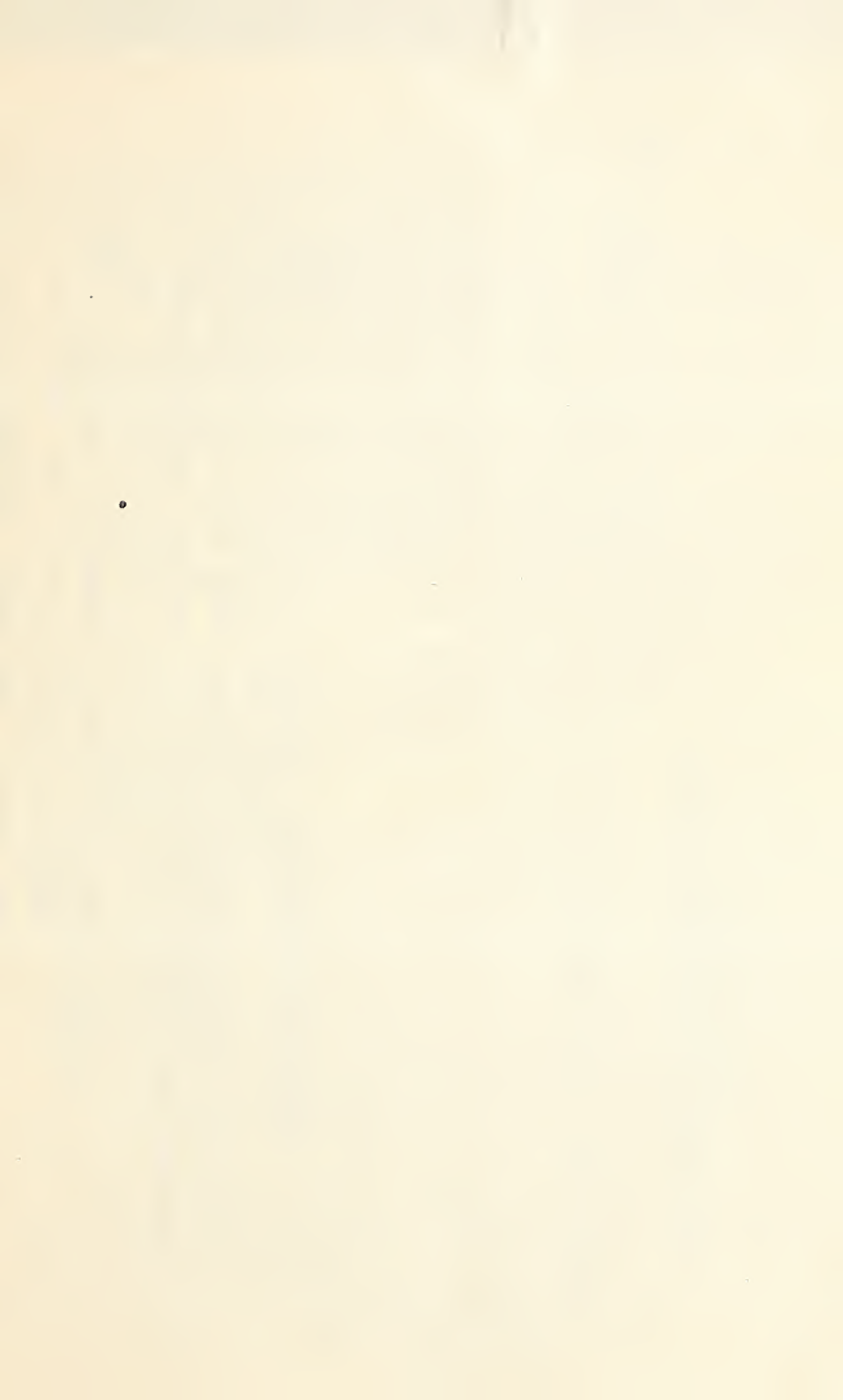
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RESPONSIBILITY. We cannot assume any responsibility for failure arising from defective planting, adverse weather conditions, or faulty cultivation. In other words, we sell our trees at the lowest price consistent with quality, and will not replace, free, those which fail to grow. We exercise the greatest care to have all trees true to name, and will replace free or refund the money paid should any accidentally prove untrue to label; but, at the prices quoted in this catalog, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee shall not render us liable for a greater sum than that originally paid for such trees as prove untrue to name.

RESERVING ORDERS. When purchasers desire stock reserved for several weeks after shipping opens, cash must accompany the order.

SELECTED STOCK. Specimen trees selected in the nursery by customers, will be charged according to the value of the individual tree.

BEARING SIZE TREES. On large size trees a charge will be made to cover the cost of packing and crating.

TERMS OF PAYMENT. Please do not send orders for less than one dollar. Cash with order or satisfactory reference before shipment. C.O.D. shipments and shipments with sight draft attached will be made when 25 per cent of the amount is remitted before shipment.

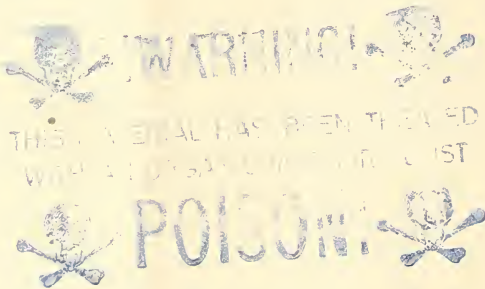
REMITTANCES. Post-office or express money orders, or checks on New York banks. Make all remittances payable to Samuel Fraser Nursery, Inc.

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NOTES.

This page is left blank so that you may record the plants you want as you see them.



We will appreciate the names of your friends who like trees and shrubs and will gladly send a copy of this book.

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SAMUEL FRASER NURSERY, Inc.
Geneseo, N. Y.